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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

ESTERDAY:

Maximum: +29°C.
Minimum: +9°C.
Sun sets today at 7-13 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-36 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

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Ariana Afghan Airlines.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. I, NO. 85

KABUL, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1962 (JOWZA 26, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Big Algiers Hospital Blown Up By O.A.S. Terrorists

ALGIERS, June 16, (Reuter).—Doctors were preparing to operate in the huge Mustapha Hospital here yesterday when a voice called out: "run for it. The place is going to blow up."

American Bases In Azores

U.S.-PORTUGUESE TALKS THIS MONTH

LISBON, June 16, (Reuter).—The Portuguese Foreign Minister, Dr. Alberto Nogueira, indicated yesterday that American bases in the Azores would be discussed when the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, visits Portugal this month.

Dr. Nogueira told a Press conference that there would be no agenda for the talks but "it would be legitimate to admit that the question of American bases in the Azores will be discussed."

Turning to the United Nations decision to debate Southern Rhodesia, Dr. Nogueira said Portugal voted against the move because it "respects the provisions of the Charter and secondly because the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland asked Portugal to vote in the interests of the Rhodesias, which Portugal gladly did."

Iraq And Syria To Unite Soon

BAGHDAD, June 16, (Reuter).—The frontiers between Iraq and Syria will disappear shortly, Maj-General Abdul Karim Kassem, Iraqi Prime Minister, declared last night.

Last week the Syrian Prime Minister, Mr. Bashir Azmeh, called in Damascus for a federal union of the U.A.R. and Syria and expressed the hope that Iraq might also join in.

General Kassem told a Baghdad University graduation ceremony here: "The Iraqi flag will fly in Iraq and the Syrian Republic flag will fly in Syria. But the frontiers between us will disappear, for we are one people and one country."

UAR DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, June 16, (Tass). A trade and economic delegation of the United Arab Republic led by the Economic Minister, Mr. Abdel Moneim Kaisuni, arrived here yesterday for commercial negotiations.

The Minister, his wife and members of the delegation were welcomed by the USSR Minister for Foreign Trade, Mr. Nikolai Patolichev, and also staff members of the UAR Embassy in the USSR.

KABUL, June 16.—The Royal Protocol Department announces that the following were granted audience by His Majesty the King during the week-ended June 14. Mr. Mohammad Murid, the Minister of Communications; Major-General Khan Mohammad, Acting Governor and Military Commandant of Nangarhar; Mr. Roashan Dil, the Acting Governor of Ghazni; Major-General Sadullah, Chief of the Military Court in the Ministry of Defence; and Major General Abdul Karim Seraj, the chief of Naglu Hydro-Electric Project.

ALGERIAN NOTE TO CAIRO SUMMIT

CAIRO, June 16, (DPA).—Informed Algerian sources have revealed to the Cairo-based Middle East News Agency that the Algerian Premier, Mr. Ben Khedda, will submit an important note to the Casablanca group's current summit meeting in Cairo.

The note, the sources told M.E.N.A., stressed the necessity of supporting liberation movements in African countries and giving all assistance to African peoples struggling to liberate themselves from "imperialist domination."

The note also referred, M.E.N.A. said, to the role the independent Algeria expected the Casablanca Powers to play in supporting the Algerian people in the battle of reconstruction after achieving independence.

The sources said Algerian Premier completed the note last night after conferring with members of the Algerian delegation.

ALGERIAN LEADER IN ROCHER NOIR

ROCHER NOIR, June 16 (Reuter).—M. Mohammad Boudiaf, a Vice-President of the Tunis-based Algerian Provisional Government, arrived in Rocher Noir yesterday by air.

He drove immediately to the villa of M. Abder Rahmane Fares, President of the Provisional Executive ruling Algeria until the self-determination vote on July 1.

It was believed this journey might be concerned with preparation of the self-determination referendum campaign.

CASABLANCA 'SUMMIT' TALKS OPEN Promotion Of African Unity Main Theme

CAIRO, June 16, (Reuter).—President Nasser of the U.A.R., opening the three-day "Summit" of the Casablanca Powers here last night, said: "Dangerous and complicated problems" faced them in Africa, conference sources reported.

"Some 50 millions in Africa still live under the yoke of imperialist domination and military bases," he declared.

Endless African riches are still usurped from their owners, looted by the settlers or by foreign monopolizing firms.

"In Africa there still exist," he said, "advocates of racial discrimination such as the Government of South Africa, the advocates of secession such as the Katanga Government and the tools of imperialist infiltration such as Israel."

"There are still the problems of years of underdevelopment."

After his statement President Nasser turned over the chairmanship of the first session to M. Ben Khedda.

The Committee approved its agenda.

According to informants here, promotion of African unity will be one of the meeting's principal themes, with a possible approach being made to the rival Monrovia group of African States in an attempt to resolve existing differences.

King Hassan of Morocco, President Sekou Toure of Guinea, President Modibo Keita of Mali and Mr. Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, Algerian Provisional Prime Minister, arrived at the city hall in a procession of cars with President Nasser. Ghana was represented by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Ako Adeja.

No reporters were allowed to attend the meeting.

M. Toure said in a statement earlier yesterday: "We will have to analyse thoroughly the changes that have taken place since 1961 in Africa, especially in Algeria, Angola, the Congo and Rhodesia."

(Contd. from page 3).

Conditions In Central Pakhtunistan Very Critical

KABUL, June 16.—Conditions in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan have now become very critical, says a report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan.

On June 13, a grand jirga of the different Mohmand tribes was held at Palingat, says a report from Bajawar, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan.

Eminent leaders of the Ooryazai Barozai, Umarkhel and Yousafkhel tribes delivered speeches on the defence of the homeland and the struggle against the colonialist aggressions of the Government of Pakistan. These speeches were listened to by the people with great enthusiasm.

The jirga unanimously decided that until the danger of Pakistani aggression exists the Mohmand tribes will forget all their domestic problems and divert all their energy toward the defence of Pakhtunistan, especially Bajawar, which has been directly subjected to Pakistani aggression.

The jirga once more ratified previous resolutions passed by national gatherings saying that the people of Bajawar were living in a state of war with the Government of Pakistan and no one had the right to co-operate and establish contact with that Government. The resolutions laid down that if any one was found doing so he would be punished as a traitor to the country.

The educational authorities of the district. The slogans "Long live Pakhtunistan and death to colonialism and enemies of the Pakhtunistani nation."

Resolution For U.N. On S. Rhodesia

AFRO-ASIAN GROUP ACCORD

NEW YORK, June 16, (Reuter).—The Afro-Asian group of delegations reached agreement last night on a draft resolution for the General Assembly that would call for a new constitutional conference for Southern Rhodesia.

After a meeting behind closed doors that had gone on for almost four hours, the Chairman of the group, Mr. Kenry Ford Cooper (Liberia) announced the accord.

He declined to give reporters details of the draft resolution before it was submitted to the secretariat, but other sources disclosed that the appeal for new constitutional talks with the participation of representatives of all the parties in Southern Rhodesia was the principal provision.

Kanwal Krishna's Paintings

EXHIBITION OPENS TOMORROW

KABUL, June 16.—An exhibition of paintings by the famous Indian artist Mr. Kanwal Krishna will be opened at Park Cafe at 5 p.m. tomorrow, by Mr. Mobariz, Director of Cultural Relations in the Press Department.

Mr. Kanwal Krishna, who is the head of the Art Department of Modern School in New Delhi, arrived in Kabul recently to arrange the exhibition. This is his second visit to Afghanistan, the first visit being 17 years ago when he painted life and landscape in the country.

Mr. Krishna will draw more paintings of scenery in Afghanistan during his present trip.

KHRUSHCHEV ON WAY TO RUMANIA

MOSCOW, June 16, (Reuter).—Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet Prime Minister, left here yesterday by train for an official visit to Rumania.

BOYS' SCHOOLS OPENED

KABUL, June 16.—Two boys' schools were opened on Thursday at Nava Siah Baghal and Nava Paig villages respectively by the educational authorities of Uruzgan district. Another boys school was opened by the Educational Directorate of Bamian district in the Yakavlung area.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

JUNE 16, 1962

B.C.G. CAMPAIGN

First wealth is health, says Emerson in his Conduct of Life. Strong and healthy people, well protected against the perils of disease, are the most important prerequisite of a society's progress and development. For unless the people are healthy they cannot put in hard work to fulfil any development plans particularly needed in a developing country like Afghanistan.

Considerable progress was made during the first plan in the field of public health. Effective campaigns were launched against smallpox and typhus. The total expenditure under the plan amounted to Af. 206 million while the anticipated figure was Af. 161 million only.

Sardar Mohammad Daoud, the Prime Minister, has, while presenting the second Plan to the National Assembly, envisaged the extension of activities to promote preventive medicines and campaigns against contagious and infectious diseases on a large scale during the second Plan.

Thanks to the World Health Organization malaria has been practically eradicated in Afghanistan. Tuberculosis like malaria is a deadly disease. Scientists and doctors have made enough progress in their

research so as to be able to control even TB. The Tuberculosis Institute in Afghanistan which was opened in 1957 as a result of the Government's decision to bring down the number of people contracting the disease considerably. Already 120,000 mass BCG campaign is a sure people. Sanatoriums have been preventive method. The TB opened in several places for Institute should educate the treatment of advanced cases, public on the disease through The Institute has expanded its posters and audio-visual aids, activities so as to cover areas like Paghman, Char Asiab, Bagrami. Now it has decided to send mobile units to Parwan, Logar and Koh Daman for country.

INDIGNATION IN PAKISTAN THE PRESS AND OVER NEW ASSEMBLY

By CANDIDUS

The pet Constitution of the military regime in Pakistan has finally given birth to a "National Assembly". This freak baby of the Martial Law Constitution is naturally enough congenitally mute and paralysed.

It is mute because it was born without even a rudimentary tongue—the political parties which reflect the opinion and defend the basic rights of the masses; it is suffering from polio-myelitis because it can move not even a little finger without the permission of the President or, in plainer words, the Martial Law regime. Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, the President of Pakistan in his inaugural speech, said in the clearest possible terms that the new National Assembly "did not mean the revival of democracy" in Pakistan; "political parties", he said, "will not be permitted".

We now learn that the first Bill to be placed before the Assembly will deal with the "fair treatment of persons held in detention". This is apparently a very hopeful beginning, but before a person needs "fair treatment", why should he, in the first instance, be detained without a fair trial and why should he be denied the benefit of the Habeas Corpus Law? It is really hard for one to understand why any innocent person should be imprisoned and then receive "fair treatment" at the hands of those who were instrumental in

Pakhtunistan. This is something the rulers of Pakistan fear most and which gives them the nightmares.

Real Cause
The intelligentsia in Pakistan know the real cause and source of their misfortunes and are increasingly protesting against the undemocratic methods of their rulers. The world has heard, and is hearing, about the bitter attacks being made by prominent public figures in Pakistan upon the new Constitution, which, they rightly claim, is an insult to the sense of decency and propriety of every Pakistani.

The new National Assembly—the Assembly of the chosen few—has been inaugurated under a pall of protest and indignation in Pakistan because the masses are fearful of their rights and political future. Dissatisfaction with the new Constitution is so great and widespread that even one of the members of the Assembly has found it necessary to call for a change in the Constitution, which, he said, "does not provide for the protection of the basic rights of the people of Pakistan". Anyway, the new Assembly has been inaugurated and a new Cabinet has been sworn-in; it now depends upon the members of these two bodies to prove whether they will "play ball" with the militarists or they will act with realism.

Bloodshed

The greatest amount of bloodshed occurred in Indo-China, where the problem looked very simple at first and an Indo-Chinese nationalist leader, Mr. Ho-Chi-Minh, was willing to solve it in an amicable way. The French authorities were, however, adamant, thereby dashing to the ground Dr. Ho-Chi Minh's hopes for a peaceful settlement. The war in Indo-China was, therefore, continued until the nationalists triumphed and an agreement was signed in 1954 dividing Viet Nam into two parts, the Northern and Southern Viet Nam. This partition of the country is not a permanent solution of the problem as events have shown to the world. This is so because clashes between the North and the South, which favour different ideologies, have been continuing. Last year, the Right-wing elements forced out the neutralist Government in Laos, but later events made it clear to all that the creation of a neutral Government in the country was the only remedy for Laotian troubles. This has now been done. It is hoped that the satisfactory resolution of the deadlock in Laos would exert a favourable influence upon events in South-East Asia because armed clashes there have been causing concern to the whole world.

Farm Development

The daily 'Israh' of Thursday carried a report about the agricultural developments in the country over the past three years with special emphasis on the educational programmes launched for the training of farmers. The report shows that 18 demonstration centres have been opened during the past four years where farmers can receive advice and see for themselves the use and applica-

It is expected the United States and other foreign aid will play a big part in getting the armies to regroup into a unified force.

Forces Integration

Failure to integrate the armed forces wrecked the last coalition attempt under Prince Souvanna in the late 1950s.

"Remember, there are still three armies and no cease-fire"

(Contd. on Page 4)

RADIO KABUL AFGHANISTAN'S FLORA AND FAUNA PROGRAMME SATURDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-50 GMT
on 75 Metres Band. News 3:00-3:10
Music 3:10-3:15. Commentary 3:15-3:30.
Article on "Afghanistan's history" 3:16-3:20.
Music 3:20-3:30.

3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metres Band; in the Short Wave.
Third English Programme:
News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40
commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metres Band.
Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metres Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metres Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul: Dep. 7:30 Arr. 9:30.
Mazar—Kabul: Dep. 13:00 Arr. 15:00.
Beirut—Kabul: Dep. 00:30 Arr. 12:15.
Delhi—Kabul: Dep. 8:00 Arr. 12:40.
Kabul—Kandahar: Dep. 14:00 Arr. 16:00.
Kabul—Mazar: Dep. 10:30 Arr. 12:40.

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Airport 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731



Maiwand: Phone No. 20580
Naway: Phone No. 20587
Watan: Phone No. 21026
Sufzada: Phone No. 22826
Parsa: Phone No. 24232
Abdullah Shah Baba: Phone No. 20507
Hashimi: Phone No. 20589

TREATMENT OF IMPORTED SEEDS

By GULBAZ

I have heard many friends, foreign and local, complain about the failure of imported seeds in Kabul. In the case of American seeds one of the sages told me to get only those seeds which are grown on the Western seaboard, i.e. California; others have blamed Afghanistan's dry climate and the rapid changes in the night and day temperatures. As I have already mentioned in a previous article carnations grown outside in open beds are subject to 'calyx-aplitting'; this is certainly due to the difference between the day and night temperatures during the growing and flowering period of these plants, i.e. late spring.

Even now, middle-June, the nights are generally cold and the days hot. This 'retarding' and 'accelerating' process makes carnations a highly refined plant—go berserk and commit, so to speak, hara-kiri by splitting its own throat. But to blame our climate for the non-germination of imported seeds is uncalled for. Germination of seeds is due to many factors; these include weather conditions, soil, freedom from disease, and last but not the least the personal attention which the grower can bestow upon them.

Different Sizes

There are seeds of different sizes and different temperament needing individual care and treatment. The most difficult seeds to grow, in my opinion, are those of begonia, gloxinia, petunia, and mimulus because these are very tiny and prone to the damping-off trouble; this is especially true of hybrid petunias, which must have the correct temperature in which to germinate and are very fragile even after germination.

Begonias and gloxinias cannot be grown in Afghanistan without a hot-house but petunias and mimulus can be grown easily if the following instructions are followed.

The soil should consist of 1/3rd good loam (called "Mutt" locally), 1/3rd sharp sand and 1/3rd well-rotted cow-dung or horse manure. Well-firm the soil in a two-inch deep earthenware container (called "Taghara" in Kabul), sprinkle the seeds evenly on top of this, press them down with a piece of board and cover lightly either with vermiculite, or if not available, with dried and shredded 'donkey-manure' (not horse-manure because it is stickier. These seeds may be watered from below, i.e. by putting the tray with this will not disturb the top covering. Those in a position to use vermiculite and chemical-fertilizers may grow these seeds in pure vermiculite impregnated with liquid fertilizer.

Another difficult seed is that of pansy. In this case, too, the above procedure may be followed with the added precaution that the tray should be kept in a cool, damp and shady place; this can be achieved if the tray is kept under a dense rose bush or dense-growing vines. After germination the tray may be exposed gradually, to full sunshine. In Kabul pansy seeds germinate and grow rapidly if planted inside, i.e. in a cold-frame, greenhouse or in the living room, in February and kept close to the glass.

Delphinium Asparagus

Delphinium and asparagus seeds sweet-peas (which deteriorate germinate slowly; these may take from year to year) have to be in as long as six months to sprout.

Recipes For Typical Afghan Foods

By Mrs. Rasool Taraki

Cups, tablespoons and teaspoons are used for measurement are off. The easiest of all seeds is that standard measures. Fat used in three days if kept in a warm to the smoking point before atmosphere. Antirrhinum (snaps) and carnation seeds also sprout rapidly but great care should be taken in watering them; these ments are approximate. I would use a pressure cooker would poppy seedlings do not transplant processes for meat dishes, but is well unless grown in individual highly recommended, especially pots and planted without disturbing the roots. One of the best higher altitudes.

PIAZ BURYAN

(browned-onion paste)

Peel onions and cut into slices of uniform thickness. Brown in hot fat until golden brown. Remove onion from fire and then move onion from fat and then spoon, fork, etc. drawing off fat. Spread out on flat surface to dry. Pound in mortar until paste. Use as colouring and thickening agent for meat and vegetable dishes.

"CHAR MASSALA"

(Mixed Spices)

Equal parts of the following spices—ground: cinnamon, cloves, cumin seed (zeera), and large-sized cardamom (hel-e-calon).

"CHAKA"—(for Ash, Ashak, and Buryan)

Pour fresh yoghurt into cloth bag and allow to drip for several hours until consistency of our cream (American commercial sour cream). Remove from bag and empty into bowl. In mortar, pound peeled cloves of garlic with small amount of salt until well mashed. Add to "chaka" and beat well with fork until smooth and creamy. Reconstituted "qroo" may be used in place of "chaka".

ALSO:

TERYLENE

PLEATED

SKIRTS,

DACRON &

TRICEL

SLACKS &

COTTON &

SILK

BLOUSES,

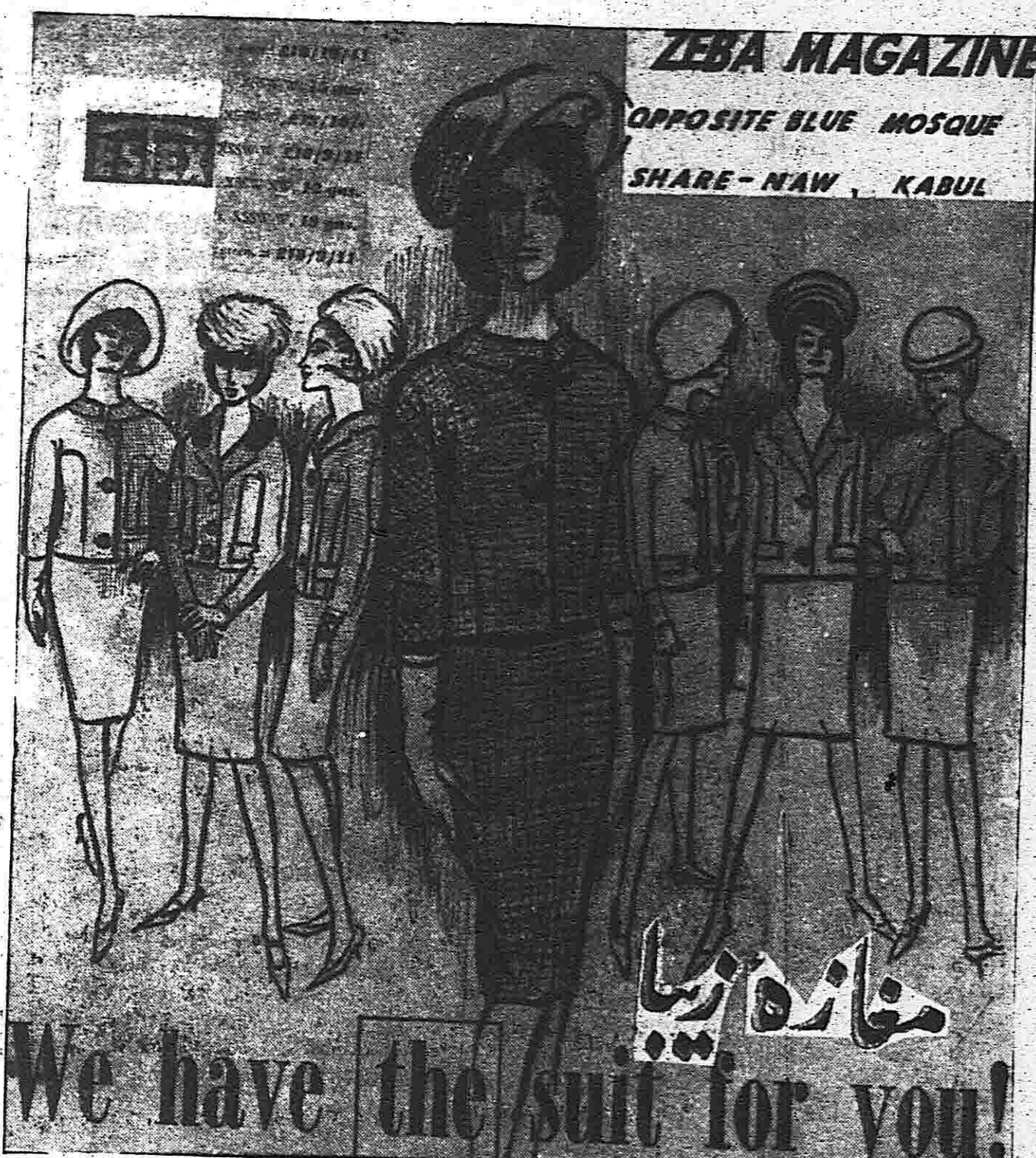
ALL

TROPICAL.

Eggplant "Buryan"
4 lb. eggplants: 1 % c. water.
2 top. salt red pepper and salt, to taste.
1 lb. fat, 1 tap. mixed spices.
1 lb. sliced onions, for "Chaka" for Ash, etc. "pias buryan".

Peel and slice eggplants lengthwise (1/4 inch thick for young eggplants, thinner for old). Place on flat surface and sprinkle with salt. Let stand for 1 hour. Brown fat in shallow pan. Add onions and prepare "pias buryan." Strain fat and return to fire. Fry eggplant slices, several at a time, on both sides until golden brown, turning with fork. When all slices are fried, add water. Arrange fried slices of eggplant in liquid and cook slowly until liquid is absorbed, shaking pan occasionally to prevent sticking.

If eggplant is still not tender, add small amount of boiling water and continue cooking. To serve, spread small amount of "Chaka" on platters. Draining fat from each slice, arrange eggplant in single layer on "Chaka." Drizzle more "Chaka", then fat from the pan, over all.



We have the suit for you!

PRESS REVIEW Grants And Loans For Reported Move For Developing Nations AFGHAN DELEGATE'S PLEA AT I.L.O. CONFERENCE

(Contd from Page 2)
tion of simple agricultural tools and implements. The report which is based on an interview with a high official of the Ministry of Agriculture also gives details of the steps taken by the Government and private organizations to assist the farmers by advancing loans and making the use of agricultural machinery available to them. The assistance also included the provision to the farmers of better quality seeds showing them the use of chemical fertilizers etc.

The same issue of the paper carries an article by Professor Kakar, the Dean of the Faculty of Science and President of the Afghan Atomic Energy Commission entitled "Does Life Exist in the Universe?" The article concentrates mainly on the possibilities of life existing on Mars.

The paper also carries snippets from some of the latest issues of Le Monde, Express and Polska.

5,000 KINDS OF INSECTS Science Faculty's Collection

KABUL, June 16.—The Faculty of Science in Kabul University has collected five thousand kinds of insects from different parts of Afghanistan during the last two years.

The chemistry and biology students of the Faculty, who recently went to the eastern province of Nangarhar to collect more specimens of insects, returned to Kabul on Wednesday. The group was headed by Dr. Ahmad Shah Jalal, a zoology professor and the Vice-President of the Faculty.

Dr. Jalal said they were able to collect 30 different kinds of snakes, butterflies and insects.

CAIRO TALKS

(Contd. from Page 1)

"We will have to formulate a plan of action: we will have to give a push to the liberation movement of African nations so as to speed it up and this is what the Casablanca Charter is aiming at," he added.

M. Toure also said in his statement: "We are determined to do our utmost for co-operation with all non-African countries which sincerely wish to present us their help, without strings, in the economic fields."

(The U.A.R. was reported to feel her economy threatened by such groupings as the European Common Market.)

In Rabat, the Moroccan Ministry of Information, M. Moulay Ahmed Alaoui, said the conference would "certainly express their satisfaction over Algeria whose imminent independence could be attributed to pressures exercised by the Casablanca group on France."

He said it would strive for African unity notably by allaying suspicions "between black and white Africa."

One source of antagonism to be discussed, he added, was His Government's claim to Mauritania. The Monrovia group supports Mauritanian independence.

SILO FOR MAIMANA: FOUNDATION LAID

MAIMANA, June 16.—The foundation-stone of a silo was laid recently in Maimana city by Mr. Hashimi the Governor. The depot which will be built on two acres of land will contain all modern facilities.

GENEVA, June 16, (Reuter).—Mr. Hafizullah, the Director-General of Labour in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, who represents Afghanistan in the I.L.O. Conference now in session in Geneva, said on Thursday that in the field of economic development the provision of grants and low interest loans would play an important role in building up the economic and social structure of the country.

UNICEF AID TO AFGHANISTAN

NEW YORK, June 16.—In the UNICEF Executive Board, which met in New York from June 4 to 12, Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus represented Afghanistan. The Executive Board approved commitments totalling \$16,569,593 for child welfare projects in 64 countries and territories.

Mr. Ghaus, in his speech, stated that the UNICEF assistance to Afghanistan in the fields of child welfare and malaria eradication was highly useful. He said Afghanistan supported the Executive Directors' intention to assist long-term projects but stressed that UNICEF should not neglect its relief work, emergency programmes or existing projects, and should achieve fair distribution of its limited resources.

New Trial Of Salan Likely

Paris, June 16, (DPA). The possibility of a new trial against French ex-General Raoul Salan—sentenced to life imprisonment for leading the OAS terrorist organization in Algeria—was indicated by reliable sources here yesterday. They said that a fresh examination of the general was about to take place.

The new proceedings are thought to be based on the fact that even after his arrest Salan is said to have given instructions to the terrorist organization from his prison cell.

At his trial, which to everybody's surprise did not end in a death sentence, nothing was known about Salan's secret contacts with the OAS.

The Prosecution applied for the parliamentary immunity to be lifted from former French Premier and Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, who has been missing for some time and is thought to be the present political head of the OAS.

BERLIN, June 16, (Reuter).—East Germany has protested to the U.S., Britain and France against the trip of the West German Chancellor, Dr. Adenauer, to West Berlin next Sunday, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday. Its announcement, published by the East German news agency, A.D.N., said Dr. Adenauer's journey through East German airspace in a military aircraft would violate "the norms of the international law of transit traffic."

MOSCOW, June 16, (Tass).—The Soviet Government has, in a note to the Canadian Government, pointed out that the installation of nuclear weapons on Canadian territory is a direct threat to the U.S.S.R. as this affects the security of the Soviet Union.

The statement recalls that Canadian statesmen openly speak of preparations for the nuclear arming of Canada. The campaign conducted in Canada with the object of fanning nuclear hysteria has the purpose of conditioning Canadian opinion to the idea of the nuclear arming of the country.

The Canadian Government has however, denied any intention on its part to arm the country's armed forces with nuclear weapons.

U.S.A.'S 19TH TEST IN PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, June 16, (Reuter).—The United States conducted another atmospheric nuclear test in the Pacific yesterday, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced.

The detonation, the 19th in the current series, took place in the vicinity of the Christmas island. Dropped by an aeroplane, it was in the intermediate yield range—the equivalent of between 20,000 and one million tons of TNT.

Closer Anglo-French Ties Advocated

OXFORD, June 16, (Reuter).—Mr. Harold Macmillan, British Prime Minister, said here yesterday that even closer relations between Britain and France "are of the greatest importance, are indeed vital".

In a speech prepared in French for a ceremony to mark the laying of the foundation stone of a new French cultural centre, the Maison Francaise, the Prime Minister said the forces bringing the nations of Europe nearer were strengthening the "time honoured" Anglo-French partnership. "It is a happy coincidence that I should be laying this stone so soon after my visit to General de Gaulle. Exciting things are happening in Europe, and it is a challenging time for Europeans. We have a great opportunity," he said.

WELENSKY CRITICIZES U.N. DECISION

SALISBURY, June 16, (Reuter).—Sir Roy Welensky, Rhodesian Federal Prime Minister, yesterday described the United Nations decision to debate Southern Rhodesia as "chicanery" by U.N. members "who have not the slightest care for the interests of the people of Southern Rhodesia."

He was speaking in Salisbury where he laid the foundation stone of a Tobacco Science Institute.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **IMITATION GENERAL**; starring: Glenn Ford, Red Buttons; Taina Elg.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **FIFTY FIFTY**; starring: Nalini Jayawant and Om Prakash.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film **TWO CHEVALIERS**.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **MEHLON KE KHWAB**; starring: Kishoor Kumar, Chanchal and Madhu Bala.

FILM REVIEW

Imitation General

[By Our Film Critic]

A girl, a rank and a star and no girl, no rank and no star—that was the M.G.M.'s "Imitation General" in short shown at Park Cinema on Thursday and Friday.

Produced by William Hawks and directed by George Marshall the film is based on a story by William Chamberlain. It relates to a war incident somewhere in France some time in August, 1944. The American troops lose their General who was killed while performing the heroic deeds of war. In those unusual circumstances to keep up the morale of the forces Glenn Ford, only a sergeant, steps into the shoes of his General, takes over command, turns the tables, nay, tanks, on the Germans and saves the situation which was a pretty bad.

The "Don't go near the water" Glenn Ford as the Imitation General provides some excellent acting. Red Buttons, in the first role since his Academy Award, gives able support, now and then reminding Glenn that he is a "General".

Taina Elg as the French land-lady of the house where the Imitation General takes shelter on the front, provides a relief to the otherwise serious film. A good war picture.

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